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THE HONGKONG HOTEL
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GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

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Agents.

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FINE OATMEAL SOAP

For the COMPLEXION.

It beautifies and preserves
the skin, and refreshes our delicate
and sensitive skin which
ordinary toilet soaps would
irritate and corrode.

For the NURSERY.

The purest and finest of
Soaps, scientifically com-
bined with an Oatmeal
specially treated for the
extraction of its bland,
soothing, superfatting
qualities.

A perfect Nursery Soap.

It keeps the skin clean and
soft, and enables Baby to
start life with a healthy and
strong skin and to make
the best of its early
years.

YOUTH TO AGE.

PRICES: Cts. 60 a Box of 3 Cakes.

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the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

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HIRE
AT
\$10
PER MONTH.

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CIGAR STORE

CO. LTD.

AND ASK FOR

EL PALACIO

AND

YOU will be

convinced that

Hongkong is

now favoured

with the

best brand

of

A Gilbertian Case.

At Newbridge, Co. Kildare,

Petty Sessions, William Jones

was sentenced to two months'

imprisonment for inciting a num-

ber of youths, who were arrested

for illegal drilling, to resist the

police. It appeared that the

defendant had been a sergeant

in the Connaught Fusiliers, and

was wounded in the retreat

from Mons. The Magistrate

pointed out that he

had recently been sentenced for

trying to seduce soldiers from

their allegiance, but, on a

memorial to the Lord Lieutenant,

had been released. He was then

appointed a recruiting sergeant

at Mallingar, and was now a rural

postman. He was drawing a

pension of £2, and all the time

was making statements against

England. The case was almost

Gilbertian.

Zeebrugge and Ostend Heresies.

Admiral Sir Stanley Colville,

Commander-in-Chief, Po-

rthmouth, visited the Royal Naval

Barracks there recently and in

the presence of a party of about

2,000 officers and men presented

medals for conspicuous gallantry

and distinguished service in the

raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend on

April 22 to nine chief petty

officers and seamen. The Dis-

tinguished Service Cross was also

presented by the admiral to the

widow of Engineer Lieutenant

Joseph Hall, R.N.R., who lost his

life in the raid. Sir Stanley

shook hands with all the recipi-

ents, and congratulating the first

naval men who received the

conspicuous gallantry medal.

mentioned there were only 20

W.C.'s in the Navy, but 165 were

now wearing medals for con-

spicuous gallantry.

American News.

Washington, November 18.—

President Wilson has issued a

proclamation taking over the

consolidated express business now

being carried on by the American

Railway Express Company and

assigning it to the control of the

Director General of Railroads.

No radical changes are to be

made in either methods or

employees.—The War Industries

Board has removed the re-

strictions imposed upon the

domestic uses of gold and silver

for industrial purposes.—The

Director General of Railroads

has ordered the wages of railroad

telegraphers to be advanced 15

cents an hour above the rate pre-

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

THURSDAY,

the 28th November, 1918
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,
132 Electric Meters (100 volts).1 250-amp. Direct Current
Meter (200 volts)5 25-amp. G.E.C. Time
Switches

2 10-amp. Venner - do -

13 2200 to 220/10 volts Trans-
formers (60 cycles Single Phase)

3 Transformer Coils.

1 Megger Testing Set.

1 7.5 H. P. 220 volts A. C.
Motor.1 5 H. P. 220 volts A. C.
Motor.1 3.5 H. P. 100 volts A. C.
Motor. (connected to vertical
pump).1 4 H. P. 100 volts A. C.
Motor.1 1 H. P. 100 volts A. C.
Motor.1 Electric plating Dynamo 30
volts 500 amps.1 Tangy Horizontal Kerosene
Engine with direct connected air
compressor.1 Reavell vertical two stage
Air compressor direct connected
to 6 H.P. 3 phase, 10 volt 60
cycle motor.On view from Tuesday, the
26th inst.Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onTHURSDAY 28th November,
1918.commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,1 1 K. W. Kerosine Lighting
set.1 12" Searchlight with 50 pairs
Carbon.1 5 B. H. P. Bolinder Engine
with bronze shaft and propeller.

1 5 B. H. P. Bolinder winch.

1 30 H. P. "Aster" Kerosene
Engine.

1 1 H. P. Single Phase Motor.

1 1 H. P. Single Phase Motor.

On view from Tuesday, the
26th inst.Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions from the
Liquidator of Messrs.
BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H.
HORNKE, F. J. R. SCHWARZKOPF,
E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSEN,
in pursuance of an Order of the
Hongkong Government to sell by
Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the
AFTERNOON.

ON

THURSDAY

the 28th day of November, 1918,
at their Auction Rooms at No. 8
Des Voeux Road Central.THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTYsituate and being Rural Building
Lots Nos. 37 & 38, and known as
"Smith's Villa," The Peak

IN ONE LOT

The property has an area of
86,900 square feet or thereabouts.
On it is situate a well built
European bungalow, which con-
tains 6 good rooms with a pantry
and drying-room and a spacious
hall. There is a large basement
below, in which are situate the
servants' rooms and kitchen.
There is also a tennis court and
garden.The property is held for the
residue of a term of 75 years
from the 29th November, 1886.
The Crown Rent is \$202 per
annum.THE PROPERTY IS OFFERED
SUBJECT TO A RESERVE
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Sale and Inspection Orders may
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Will the ladies who have so generously donated articles
to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their gifts to
the following Conveners on or before November 28th:MRS. SUTHERLAND ... Peak District
MRS. MILROY ... West Point District
MRS. SHAW ... East Point
MRS. TEMPLETON ... Quarry Bay
MESDAMES BLACK & ORMISTON ... Central
MRS. C. FORSYTHE ... KowloonAll perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish
Women's Stall at the Fair Ground early on the morning
of November 29th.

St. Andrew's Fair.

THE GOLF COURSE.

About 40 Mashies and Putters
are required for the Golf Course
in the Fair Grounds on the 29th
and 30th inst. Those who would
be good enough to lend their
clubs to extend over the two
days will have them returned to
any Course for play on Sunday
if required. If lenders would
kindly label their clubs the com-
mittee of the Golf Section will
take care the same are returned
to their respective owners with-
out fail.ARCH. EITCHIE,
Convenor,
2, Queen's Building.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

YAMASHITA KISEN
KAISHAWe beg to notify that we will
remove from St. George's
Building, to the top floor, King's
Building on the 27th November,
and all communications there-
after should be addressed as
above.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

(Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.)

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Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND
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HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.,
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Shameen, CANTON.
A HOUSE in Wongneichong
Road.Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Chinese Com-
mercial graduated student
from Canada, experienced
STENOGRAPHER, and knows
bookkeeping; desires position.
Apply Box 1449, c/o "Hongkong
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FOR SALE—Galesend, 109,
The Peak; SIX ROOMS;
grass tennis court. Immediate
possession. Apply C. H. Gale
Public Works Department.

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"MAGNETIC"
COOKING STOVESINSPECTION INVITED
MUSTARD & CO.,
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BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

SCOTT'S EMULSION!!

A small consignment of the above is
now afloat and expected to arrive in a
few days. We shall be pleased to book
orders against arrival.

SMALL SIZE ONLY.

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Price of Issue Fcs. 70.80.

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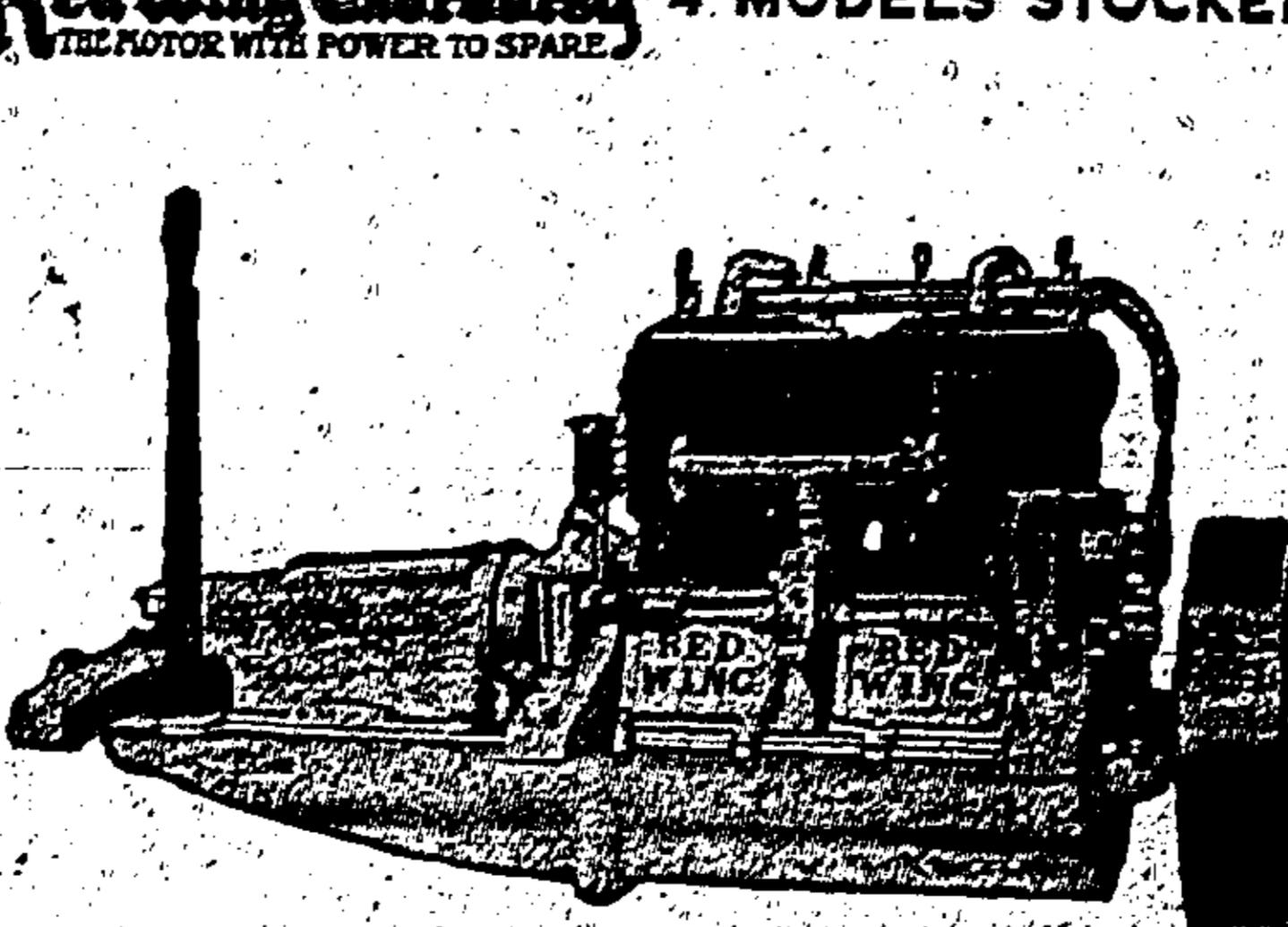
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R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.

Red Wing Circular 4 MODELS STOCKED.



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MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

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"EVERYTHING FOR SPORT"

JUST TO HAND

GOLF BALLS

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ALL WEIGHTS — MESH MARKING

PRICE \$1.10 Each

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ALL WEIGHTS

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Price \$1.00 Each

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GOLF STUDS

THE "BOB"

60 CENTS EACH.

STAR
TEES.

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Price \$1.00 Each.

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FLOOR COVERING
AND ART RUGS.Waterproof, Sanitary,
Durable.Guaranteed to withstand
wear and tear under
equal wearing conditions.

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Sole Agents for South China.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

10 Years' Old

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Motor Cars or Cycles
against accidents with
the MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE CO., LTD.?BECAUSE their poli-
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CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.A PPLICATION forms to
A Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undermentioned.THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF LONDON LTD.

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED.—Elephants,
Lions, Tigers, for the
"Zoo"; also Geese,
Turkeys, Poultry,
Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits,
Dogs, Cats, etc., the
latter to be sold. Forms
available.



Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses, with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

McMURRAY.—At Bombay, on the 25th instant, after an operation, Aggie, the beloved wife of David McMurray, Superintending Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Shanghai papers please copy).

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1918.

THE HOME ELECTIONS.

To the average Britisher overseas, who is able to look at present problems and future requirements from a more detached standpoint than is possible at home, the thought must have occurred that it is a thousand pities that the Old Country should, at this period, be called upon to experience the turmoil and distraction of a General Election. We are now through the bitter fighting in which the world has been involved for the past four years and more, and are on the eve of the conclusion of that general peace for which humanity has so long yearned. Before us, however, there lie problems of such immensity as to require the most delicate and sympathetic attention. These are the matters which we have in mind when we think of the issues which will have to be decided in the reconstruction period—a period through the like of which the country has never passed and which may well prove the most critical in our national history.

It is a commonplace to say that things after the final conclusion of peace will not, cannot, be as they were before. But it is in a recognition of that point that we can gain some idea of the tremendous reforms that await the attention of our statesmen. Soon, unless totally unforeseen circumstances arise, our fighting men will be returning, and in that fact alone the future Government will find questions of the greatest importance and urgency, necessitating a complete overhaul of old customs and institutions and requiring concentration on a hundred and one aspects of life and activity. We all want to feel that, whether or not we were prepared for war, we shall at any rate be ready for peace. And that is why we should have welcomed the continuance in office, without interruption, of the present Coalition Government; or, if circumstances demanded a new Parliament, a decision by all parties to "pocket" their specific theories as they have during the war and only give their support to such candidates as would be prepared to back up a non-party Government. The war has shown us that in times of crisis unity in politics, as in other spheres, is strength. That is the point that ought to be kept in mind at the present juncture. The *Daily Chronicle* speaks sanely when it says that neither Unionists nor Liberals can cope alone with the problems that will soon arise; the Coalition is the only way. Our hope is that the electorate (for the first time including some millions of women) will reveal a breadth of outlook indicating that that is its viewpoint also.

It is carrying politics almost to the point of absurdity when, as is happening at home, there are rival Coalitionists putting up for the same constituencies and thus endangering the chances of each other, while it is no less regrettable that Manchester, with its unaccountable adherence to political theories which have long since been proved unsuited to the times, should be unable to resist the opportunity of indulging in a farce party tussle on the old-fashioned lines. Despite these factors, however, we have a belief that the Coalitionists with Mr. Lloyd George at their head, will come through in triumph, for the Premier carries with him the support of the more advanced and progressive of the Liberal while at the same time the policy which he has enunciated is also backed by Mr. Bonar Law and the Unionists generally. It is a most arresting thought that these two former rivals should at the present time be able to run in double harness, the more so when we know that Mr. Lloyd George is still bent on land reform, on which question he gained such deep hatred from the Unionists some years ago that nothing was bad enough in their opinion to say of him. But that fact merely shows that they are leaders of the nation to-day who are willing to put their country first of their own, let them be. That is the strength of the Coalition idea. It will prove the nation's salvation if the spirit underlying it is given full play.

Unsettled Austria.

There are cross-currents in Austria at the moment just as there are in Germany, and it is as difficult in the one case as in the other to know precisely what is happening and to secure a balanced view of the situation. We do not doubt that the Emperor Karl is glad to leave the Throne and its responsibilities, for the confused state of the former Dual Monarchy, even before the Armistice, was such that no man would relish the obligations which rested on its ruler. But whatever and whatever the authorities now in charge may be, it appears that a counter-revolutionary movement is making progress and that the Monarchists are still by no means counted out. They are said to be inciting the peasants against the Viennese authorities, and, by playing on the feelings of an ignorant class, they are quite capable of involving the country in grave trouble.

There would appear to be justification for the view that as yet Austria is no more purged than Germany is. If the Militarists and Monarchists can manage it, they will even now try to get the upper hand, for the autocrats are always jealous of losing their privileges. It is for the Allies, however, to save even enemy countries from the danger within, and their task will not be fully completed until they have driven the last vestiges of despotism from these disturbed lands.

More Quibbling.

The Germans are still attempting to wriggle out of the initial terms of punishment which the Allies have imposed upon them by the Armistice. Their latest move is a protest against Marshal Foch's flat refusal to modify the terms laid down, and, with characteristic snivelling, they talk about famine and anarchy resulting from an enforcement of the conditions. Then we have a most delightful bit of German sent when we are assured that Germany will do everything possible conscientiously to fulfil the conditions, with the precious proviso that an orderly execution thereof cannot, however, be guaranteed. For the Germans to talk of doing anything "conscientiously" unless it be murder and pillage, is grimly humorous, and when they begin making excuses for inability to act in an "orderly" manner we may just as well prepare ourselves for some fresh devilry. This war has put us well up to that trick. There has been already enough monkeying with the terms laid down. Much more of it, and the Allies will be forgiven if they lose their patience and bring the Hun to his senses. After all, Germany's course is plain enough. She is a conquered nation; she has merely to do what she is told and make no ado about it. If she does not, then she will only have herself to blame for what follows. It is too late in the day now to begin quibbling.

The Treacherous Hun.

The German protests regarding the harshness of the Armistice terms are certainly increasing every day and there can be seen throughout all the developments in fulfilling the conditions a growing sullenness and impotence. There are plenty of indications, too, that the Hun are still carrying on their old game of intrigue, and the French, at least, are determined not to trust them, and are on the qui vive for treachery. Although Hindenburg has admitted that Germany is powerless to again begin hostilities, we cannot be certain that this is not mere camouflage to give a wrong impression to the Allies. On the other hand, their continual railing against the harshness of the Armistice terms may be as many French journals think, another attempt to play on the pity of the Americans and so divide them from the Allies. Let us not relax our vigilance for a moment, for peace will be in sight only when the Hun are beaten, not in

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN'S TRUE PROGRESS CONSISTS IN DENYING HIMSELF.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the Battle of Modder River (1899).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 7/16d.

For Wounded Soldiers.

Two further cases of pipe tobacco have been generously presented by Messrs. Meerkamp and Co., Manila, to the War Charities Committee for the relief of wounded soldiers in England.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified four cases of enteric fever (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence each of spotted fever and diphtheria. All the sufferers were Chinese excepting the three British cases of enteric. Yesterday one non-fatal British case of spotted fever was notified.

Land Sale.

At the P. W. D. offices yesterday, two lots of Crown land situated at Hung Hom were sold by auction, having areas respectively of 90,000 and 64,400 square feet. The lots were secured at the upset price of \$23,174 by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. It is understood that new houses are to be built on the site for a portion of the Dock Company's staff.

A Seaman Rewarded.

At the Police Court to-day a Chinese youth pleaded guilty to snatching an ear-ring valued at \$250 from a 13 years old girl at Wan Chai. Sergt. Blackman prosecuted and said that defendant was chased and arrested by an unemployed Chinese seaman who came to the scene on hearing the cry. His Worship ordered the youth to receive eight strokes of the birch, to be followed by two months' hard labour, and he complimented the seaman for his assistance, saying that if he had not chased him defendant would have escaped. He (Mr. Wolfe) ordered \$5 to be given to the seaman from the Poor Box.

Birch for a Snatcher.

"There has been a lot of this in the Eastern District," was Sergt. Blackman's remark at the Police Court this morning to Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe when he charged a small boy, on remand, with snatching a gold-mounted rattan bangle, valued at \$2, from a small Chinese girl. Sergt. Blackman said that after the hearing yesterday he took the defendant to find the boy who he alleged had given him the bangle, but failed to do so. Furthermore, defendant was once arrested for snatching at West Point and sentenced to receive eight strokes of the birch. His Worship ordered him to receive twelve strokes of the birch, to be followed by three months' hard labour.

Stolen Sovereigns. A rather queer story was related at the Magistrate this morning before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, by Inspector Gerrard when a Chinese was charged with the theft of 26 sovereigns. Inspector Gerrard said that the complainant had 229 sovereigns in his safe which did not belong to him but to another woman. It appeared that while the complainant was away the defendant, out of curiosity, turned the handle of the safe, and, to his surprise, found it open. In looking into the safe he saw 26 sovereigns and succumbing to great temptation, he took them away and hid them. Information of the loss was given to the Police and defendant admitted that he took them and showed the Police where he had hidden them. The mysterious part of the theft was that there were \$600 and a quantity of jewellery in the safe which were left quite intact. He was inclined to think that the complainant might have been involved in the swindle. He was a dealer in opium as far as he knew. Mr. Lee d'Almeida, who appeared for the defence on behalf of Mr. Grist, said that he pleaded guilty. The defendant had fallen to great temptation, and he asked His Worship to do leniency.

The Treacherous Hun.

The German protests regarding the harshness of the Armistice terms are certainly increasing every day and there can be seen throughout all the developments in fulfilling the conditions a growing sullenness and impotence. There are plenty of indications, too, that the Hun are still carrying on their old game of intrigue, and the French, at least, are determined not to trust them, and are on the qui vive for treachery. Although Hindenburg has admitted that Germany is powerless to again begin hostilities, we cannot be certain that this is not mere camouflage to give a wrong impression to the Allies. On the other hand, their continual railing against the harshness of the Armistice terms may be as many French journals think, another attempt to play on the pity of the Americans and so divide them from the Allies. Let us not relax our vigilance for a moment, for peace will be in sight only when the Hun are beaten, not in

HONGKONG

OVERCROWDING.

MR. BOWLEY'S SUGGESTIONS.

"Vile Rookeries" which Need Reconstructing.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board's offices. Mr. A. Gibson presided and there were present: Messrs. S. W. Tso, C. G. Alabaster, O.M.C., Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, O.M.C., Col. Crisp, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mrs. Hickling (M. O. H.) and Mrs. Danby (Secretary).

The New Secretary.

The Chairman: Before we begin the business of the meeting I would like to say that Mr. MacPherson, who was our Secretary up to last meeting, had had to leave to do other work and in his place Mrs. Danby has kindly consented to carry on.

Mr. Alabaster: I would like to say

on behalf of all the Unofficial Members of this Board how much we appreciate the way in which the ladies of Hongkong, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Hickling and Mrs. Danby have come to the assistance of the Department (and also to thank Mr. MacPherson for coming to our assistance) and enabled so many people to go on active service.

The Housing Problem.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley moved the motions of which notice was given some time ago.

The Chairman said he understood that Mr. Bowley wished the word "immediate" deleted from his first motion in the passage "to take immediate steps."

The Board agreed and Mr. Bowley moved:

"i. That in order to relieve the congestion of the overcrowded districts of the City of Victoria and Kowloon, which constitutes a serious danger to the Public Health, the Board recommends the Government:

(a) to take steps by levelling undeveloped Crown Land at Kowloon and elsewhere, and constructing and laying out suitable roads, and by all other means in its power, to expedite and encourage the provision of healthy and cheap houses for the working classes, to which the surplus population of the congested districts should be transferred.

(b) to undertake the systematic resumption and re-construction of the most insanitary portions of the City."

ii. That the Board, apprehending the possibility of a serious epidemic occurring in the Colony, requests the Government to restore the Sanitary Staff to its full complement as soon as possible by the temporary engagement of suitable persons from outside the Civil Service, in order to prevent the routine work of the Department falling into arrears."

He said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—Although the inseparable questions of housing and overcrowding have been very freely discussed in the Colony recently I think you will agree with me that it is desirable for this Board, which is charged with the duty of safeguarding to the best of its ability the public health of the Colony, to have an opportunity of expressing an opinion and making recommendations on these all important subjects. On the 6th August, in speaking to the estimates for next year then before the Board, I drew attention to the subject of overcrowding, and made various suggestions towards its relief. Since that date the whole aspect of the world has changed; we were then overshadowed by the blackest war clouds, and the war monopolised our attention and exhausted our energies, we are now basking in the sunshine of an assured and victorious peace. The period of destruction has ceased, and a new era of reconstruction has dawned. H. M. the King reminded the Imperial Houses of "Parliament" last week that all classes of his people now have an opportunity of inspiring and guiding the beneficent undertaking of reconstruction: Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law include extensive reclamation schemes and comprehensive housing schemes in their joint programme, and although this Board would not presume to seek to guide our local Government, we can, and I think we should, do so. The Government has fallen to great temptation, and he asked His Worship to do leniency.

The Treacherous Hun.

That there is urgent need for some improvement in the Public Health is shown by the significant fact that, although the Colony has escaped any serious epidemic this year (except the cerebro-spinal fever which though alarming did not affect the death rate very materially), the average mortality for the first ten months of this year is about 30 per thousand per annum, a rate which has been well maintained during the current month.

On the 6th August, I pointed out that the estimates, for 1919 were evidently framed with the strictest economy with a view to another year of war, and I refrained for that reason from pressing for many improvements which this Colony sorely needs.

Now we can look forward with considerable confidence to a year of peace, and consequently, although it is most desirable that economy should be observed, we hope not to be any longer under the grinding necessity of scrutinising every cent spent on public improvements.

The local Budget debate revealed that this Colony is the fortunate possessor of overflowing coffers, and that (after making very large remittances to the Imperial War Chest) a surplus of revenue over expenditure of no less than one and a quarter millions of dollars is anticipated at the end of this year, and a further surplus of more than two millions at the end of 1919.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I anticipate that this Colony, conscious of its patriotic duty to the Empire which has borne so heroically the tragic burden of the last four years of war, may desire to place this year's

surplus at the disposal of the Imperial Government, and I do not

propose to suggest any expenditure which would encroach on such a laudable wish. But we hope that next year it will be unnecessary so to dis-

pose of our surplus revenue, and the question then arises how such revenue can best be applied in the interest of the Colony.

The recently published report of Lieutenant Olitsky has corroborated in the most striking manner the remarks I made on the 6th August with regard to the danger of overcrowding in the Colony. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in laying this report on the Council table on October 17th drew forcible attention to passages in the report dealing with overcrowding, and, after pointing out the work involved and expenditure entailed in dealing with this question, he said: "The task of correcting the errors of the past will however have to be faced, if the community is to be protected against epidemics of serious disease."

The problem of overcrowding is not a new problem for Hongkong; overcrowding has probably existed in a greater or less degree from the earliest days of the Colony—owing partly to the configuration of the land, and partly to the innate tendency of the poorer classes of the Chinese to herd together, believing no doubt that there is safety in numbers.

The natives also find warmth in numbers, and this natural desire for warmth tends to aggravate overcrowding in cold weather. Enquiry after enquiry has been held, report after report published and Ordinance after Ordinance passed, with the object of curing this disease of the body politic, but in spite of all these efforts the population continues to overtake the available accommodation, and the density of the surface crowding seems to be worse than ever.

In 1902 Mr. Osbert Chadwick, the Sanitary Expert, had no hesitation in saying that the then conditions of Victoria were, as regards overcrowding, rather worse than better than they had been in 1882, and in 1918 I think that it may be safely said that in this respect the city of Victoria is in a worse condition than it ever was before.

There is nothing new in the facts to which Lieutenant Olitsky draws attention.

Under the present law there are three classes of houses: (a) those existing on 21st February, 1902, (b) those erected since that date on Crown Land leased before that date, and (c) those erected since that date on Crown Land leased after that date.

There is little to complain of in Class (c) as such houses must not exceed in height the width of the street on which they stand, and must be provided with an open space equal to at least half the built-over area, and a scavenging lane: such houses cannot produce excessive surface overcrowding.

Houses in Class (b) are not satisfactory, but they are an improvement on the older type: the height in class (b) may be 1½ times the width of the street and the open space provided must be at least one third of the built-over area, and a scavenging lane is generally required.

Houses in Class (a) are of the "vile rookeries" of a stone fronting on narrow lanes, and provided with no open space except a narrow fence.

Back yards, too, are narrow, and light can penetrate

that public spirited body should print and distribute broadcast, said that inhaling the germs through the mouth is certainly the most common way of infection of tuberculosis, and it is well known that tuberculosis is widely prevalent in the city, and that overcrowding is the best means of cultivating every variety of that disease. Every school-boy, and every school-girl, in Hongkong knows, or should know, of the danger of overcrowding, as the text book on hygiene issued by the Government for the use of Hongkong schools explains this clearly. In that text book it is laid down that every adult requires 1,000

cubic feet of fresh air every 20 minutes, and that the amount of cubic space for each adult in a house is 1,000 cubic feet. Yet the law allows houses containing cubicles, in which the air can never

be called really fresh, to be occupied in the proportion of one adult

HEATHER DAY.

Friday's Round of Pleasure.

Friday is to be a great day in Hongkong. It will be "Heather Day" and if anyone fails to enjoy himself it will certainly be no fault of the hard-working band of Scottish ladies and gentlemen who for weeks past have been planning every conceivable diversion for popular amusement and the securing of funds for war charities. The Colony is expected to make a great final effort to surpass all previous records and to demonstrate its joy at the cessation of fighting by freely spending money on behalf of those who have made victory possible.

In the morning there is to be a street sale of badges, which has been splendidly organized, and later in the forenoon there will be a magnificent spectacular item in the procession of decorated motor cars. No fewer than twenty-two cars are to participate and these will represent in most elaborate design various countries, including the Allies, the Dominions and India, as well as "Harvest" and "Victory," while another feature will be a "decorated" motor fire engine.

Before 5 p.m. there will be a big gathering on the Cricket Ground, where the band of the 18th Infantry and the Pipers from the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion R.G.A. will be in attendance and where an impromptu action will be held.

The greatest feature of all, of course, will be the Scottish Fair on the Murray Parade Ground. On this occasion the Fair will be bigger and more attractive than ever. In fact, it will be a scene of great activity and merriment, for no feature associated with a gathering of this kind will be omitted. Besides the golf course, there will be Punch and Judy, shooting galleries, dance and cabaret hall, Scottish women's stall, a Thistle Tea Room, the Chutie, "Try Your Strength," swing boats, the Pill Box, Aunt Sally, fine art show, a merry-go-round, a zoo, the Joy Wheel, duck ringing, bather-skeeter, submarines and aeroplanes to be attacked, and a number of other joy-giving diversions. In short, we are to have a replica of the real old-time Fairs at Home.

These are some of the features of Friday's doings. It will be a time for unadulterated enjoyment, and we can all be the happier because it will be the first of these special war "Days" to be observed at a time when no fighting is taking place.

FOR MONEY LENT.

Sequel to a Theatrical Engagement.

Before the Chinese Judge (Mr. Justice E. H. J. Gomperts) this morning, Wong Kam-ying, coal merchant, 7, Pottinger Street, sued Ng Ting-cheung, 7, Tien Po Street; Wan-chai, for \$404.48, money lent and interest.

Mr. D. J. Lewis (Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master) appeared for plaintiff and Mr. G. R. Hay, wood for defendants.

The defense was that the money was lent to the Jet Hing Theatrical Company of which both parties were partners, to pay the fares of 78 actors from Shanghai, at \$5 each. Defendant denied any loan to him personally and alleged that the borrowing note produced was not genuine.

Plaintiff's clerk admitted that \$400 was lent to the Company but said that another \$400 was lent to defendant personally.

Evidence was taken and the hearing adjourned.

Opium Case.

A Chinese woman was this morning mulcted in a fine of \$75 for the illicit possession of eight tael's of non-Government opium on board a Chinese steamer. At the time of defendant's arrest the opium was found concealed on the person of another Chinese who was also before Mr. J. R. Wood. The first defendant stated that the man was an innocent party to the transaction, and Mr. Wood accordingly ordered him to be discharged. The opium was confiscated.

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PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

IN ALL WEIGHTS

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INC. IN U.S.A.

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WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,

WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES.

OBITUARY.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, 30th November, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m. at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. (more or less damaged ex.s.s. "Shinkoku Maru.")

3885 bags Copra (in 19 passage ways.) 4584 bags Tapioca Flour (on K. M. L. 49.)

1750 cases Tea (in Timber Yard and 12 & 14 passage ways.) 100 bales Hemp.

On view from Thursday, the 28th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

BILLIARDS.

Palace Hotel Handicap.

The first games in the above Handicap took place last night. The first prize is for a most serviceable gold wrist watch, which on view at the Hotel. The second prize will be left to the winner to choose, and also the break prize.

In the games last night Mr. Vas (owes 100) easily defeated Mr. G. May (owes 40), the latter player being completely off form.

In the second game, Mr. G. Bond (owes 130) met Mr. J. Parker (owes 250) and the excellent play of the former, combined with the hard luck of the latter, resulted in Mr. Bond winning very easily.

Mr. Parker, however, put up a beautiful break of 22 and the balls being in good position, he seemed like making a large break, but, going to the table, he accidentally touched the ball, thereby making a foul.

The chief breaks were Mr. Bond 24 (twice), and 34, Mr. Parker 42, 21 and 24.

The games to-night are Mr.

J. P. Robinson v. Mr. W. Gerrard

at 6 p.m. Mr. A. G. S. Morton

Mr. A. Simpson at 9 p.m.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Stock Exchange will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 29th of November 1918. "HEATHER DAY."

By Order of the Committee,
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 27th November 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

FRENCH " PICNIC "

COULOMMIER " POTTED "



ARROW SHIRTS

THE LAST CHANCE

BEFORE PEACE IS SIGNED

SHOW YOUR GRATITUDE TO THOSE
WHO FOUGHT AND ARE NOW
SUFFERING FOR YOU

IS TO

FILL YOUR POCKETS

WITH MONEY

AND

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1918.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. (Kowloon) and afterwards at Holts Wharf (Kowloon).

39 Tons Round, Square and Flat Iron Bars, and Round, Square and Flat Steel bars (assorted sizes).

15 Tons Steel Angles 3½" x 3½" x 4" (20/22 ft.)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OWING to alterations and repairs at the Power Station the supply of electricity will be shut off on SUNDAY, the 1st December, from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.

362 Kgs Wire Nails

3/4" to 1½" (all more or less damaged by water.)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1918.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 2nd December, 1918.

commencing at 11.30 a.m. at Holts Wharf (Kowloon).

(For account of the concerned).

503 Lengths, 1½" Galvanized Iron Pipes

18/21" lengths.

503 Lengths, 1½" Galvanized Iron Pipes

18/21" lengths.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

For permits to view apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

MONDAY, December 3rd 1918.

IN AID OF

THE "HEATHER DAY" FUND.

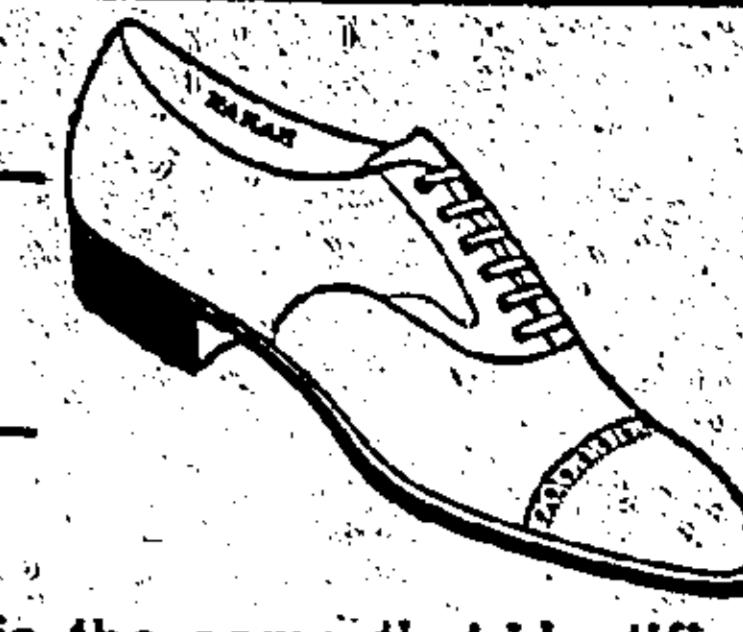
Tickets \$2.50 each.

Tables may be booked.

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HANAN is the name that identifies Boots and Shoes of superior quality; a mark that appears only on footwear of the highest Standard of materials, fit and style.

New season's stock for Autumn and Winter now showing at

MACKINTOSH
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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
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TELEPHONE 1546.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.
TELEPHONE 1546.

"THETA"
UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable. It is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS
GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

NEW MUSIC
FOR THE COMING SEASON.

"ISLES OF ALOHA"
"ALOHA LAND"
"I MAY BE GONE"
"MY UKULELE GIRL"
"MORE CANDY"
"OVER THERE"
"OH! JOHNNY OH!"
ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

**D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S
PERFECTION
SCOTCH.**

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LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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AND EUROPE

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THE STEAMSHIP
MONTEAGLE

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Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
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GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
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For freight rates and through bills of lading
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Regular Service Between
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHES & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Berths are interchangeable with the Toy Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-	"Tamba Maru T. 12,510	SATUR. 7th Dec. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	"Kamakura Maru T. 12,410	SUN. 8th Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	"Nikkō Maru T. 9,600	SATUR. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	"Kitano Maru T. 15,980	SATUR. 18th Jan. still a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Tama Maru T. 7,000	FRIDAY, 29th Nov.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay and Cape Town	"Bombay Maru T. 9,950	SUNDAY, 1st Dec.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	"Kaga Maru T. 12,310	WED. 18th Dec. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	"Tango Maru T. 13,760	FRIDAY, 29th Nov. at 11 a.m.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	"Kosoku Maru T. 7,000	SATURDAY, 17th Dec.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	"Toyo Maru T. 15,210	TUESDAY, 10th Dec.
	"Yeboshi Maru T. 8,600	

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

1. Coming Shanghai after Mail. 2. Wireless Telegraphy.

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Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fusimi Maru," "Sewa Maru," "Kashima Maru" & "Kofu Maru," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

* Fushimi Maru FRI. 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.

* Kashima Maru SATUR. 21st Dec., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PART AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TEIYO MARU	22,000	27th Nov.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	28th Jan.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MALIN CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDRAIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

KYO MARU 17,200 9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

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OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.Monthly Service between
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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

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JAPAN-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

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HAI PHONG via HOI HOI LOKSANG

MANILA via LOONGSANG

SINGAPORE & PENANG via VAN WAERWILCK

SHANGHAI via WING SANG

SANDAKAN via MAUSANG

MANILA via YUENSANG

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with CALCUTTA via "YALIANG" and "YITIM" calling at SHANGHAI and PEKING.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for SINGAPORE approximately every

through Bills of Lading for first class passengers, and is directed to the steamer.

THAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between SINGAPORE and THAI LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR JAPAN PORTS.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with MANILA and YANGTZE PORTS via SINGAPORE.

HAI PHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at HAI PHONG.

SINGAPORE LINE.—One sailing per month between HAI PHONG and SINGAPORE by a steamer having up to

cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for KADAS JESSELSON, LABUAN, TAWAU and LABAH DAWU.

THAI LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between HAI PHONG and THAI LINE.

Calling at HAI PHONG and SINGAPORE.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1919.

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NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

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Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Yautaishing, from Shanghai, Cameron Netherlands Trading Society, from Yokohama.

Yanom, from Kobe.

K. C. Har Chinese Y. M. C. A. from Shanghai.

Wroe, from Yokohama.

Chu Li Tong, 276, Des Voeux Road Central, from Olongapo.

Wytt Passenger, Tanyo Maru, c/o Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Shanghai.

Nishioke Suzukishoten, from Kobe.

Samkyi, from Shanghai.

Miss Chenwong, 3rd Floor, 37 Douglas Street (2) from Shanghai.

Lisangyuen, from Shanghai.

Yuachai, from Kobe.

Kwont, from Kobe.

Boniface, from Kobe.

Bowen, c/o Edward Hotel, from Shanghai.

Tongtack, Hungfatcheong, West Point, from Shanghai.

Retransmitted, from Shanghai.

George Stell, Hongkong Hotel, from New York.

Changvenan Noll, China Wine Shop, from Shanghai.

T. KEING, Art Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 22, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

The Cottrells, from Bangkok.

Dykes, Naval Dockyard, from Cottamund.

Knight, from Boston.

Reimedes, Bellios, Terrace, from Iloilo.

J. I. GIBSON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1918.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SICKLE SYMBOL	DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1. ▲ (RED)	— (Red)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲	—	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▼	—	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. △	—	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5. ○	—	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. △	—	Gale expected to increase.
7. △	—	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will give an amount of warning in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale as large as expected from the direction indicated by the symbol will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The day signal will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The day signal will be hoisted when the gale is expected to increase.

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HONGKONG
OVERCROWDING.

(Continued from Page 4.)
yard naturally becomes the receptacle of all kinds of refuse and filth, which are only removed about once a year, when the Sanitary Cleansing Gang reaches it on their round. Houses of this class have been condemned over and over again by Sanitary Experts, Medical Officers and many others, and it is these houses which must be reconstructed if the Colony is ever to be healthy.

Now, the Government has drastic powers of resumption of these insanitary buildings, but has hitherto hesitated to use these powers, partly out of consideration for the owners, and partly on the ground of expense. I have no quarrel, Gentlemen, with landlords as a class; as in all other walks of life there are good landlords and bad landlords, so are there good tenants and bad tenants. That landlord who constructs or maintains healthy houses, takes an interest in the welfare of his tenants, and is content with a fair remuneration on his capital is a benefactor of the human race, and is as necessary to our existence as the farmer who feeds us. But I have no sympathy with the owner of insanitary buildings, still less when that owner is either an absentee or a corporation (with no soul to be damned), least of all when the insanitary houses are farmed out in blocks, and neither landlord, lessor nor sub-lessee has any interest whatever in the property except to squeeze the last cent out of the long suffering tenant, and evade the vigilance of the Building Overseer and Sanitary Inspector. During the last few years these landlords have reaped a rich harvest from their long suffering tenants, out of which they can well afford to reconstruct their houses on healthy lines. Against this class let the Government proceed with the utmost rigour of the law, and the great mass of public opinion will support their action. The machinery exists and there are experienced officers in charge, the only difficulty is the Treasury. I do not hesitate to say that if the Medical Officer of Health and the officer in charge of the Building Ordinance were allowed a freer hand to put the law in operation in this City the insanitary areas would soon begin to melt away. But however insanitary the property is, resumption requires money, and I think that stage has been reached when this Board should urge the Government to devote large sums yearly to this vital object.

Money so spent is not lost: the sites of the insanitary houses, rearranged on modern lines, can be sold at good prices for the erection of healthy houses, and the general prosperity of the Colony is also promoted. In many cases also it is only just that adjoining owners whose houses would be benefited by the removal of the insanitary buildings should bear, if not the whole, at least a large proportion of the cost of resumption, instead of securing (as they do now) a valuable unearned increment at the public expense. This principle, known as Betterment, has long been recognised in England, and was introduced into this Colony in a tentative way in 1908, as will be seen by referring to Section 154a of the Buildings Ordinance, which empowers the Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of this Board to undertake the demolition of the upper storeys of every third house in an insanitary block, and to recover the cost of the work from the adjoining owners whose houses will be enhanced in value by the additional light and air rendered accessible. I understand that that section has never been availed of and one suggested reason is that if this were done the remaining upper storeys would collapse for want of support. This principle might easily be extended to cover all resumptions by an amendment of the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance. So far as I am aware no considerable resumptions of insanitary property in the city have been undertaken in recent years, nor are any contemplated by

the Government in the immediate future. The reason put forward for inaction in the past has usually been want of money, and the Government has pointed out the enormous sums which have been expended, and very necessarily and advantageously expended, first on the Railway, then on the Typhoon Shelter and last but not least on Water Works. These great works having been successfully accomplished, the Government is now turning its attention to roads and communications and quarters for Government servants and next year's programme of Public Works Extraordinary shows an expenditure of over £1 million on these and other important works. But, as I have pointed out, there is still for the first time for many years an available surplus of over two millions, and unless this Board claims with no uncertain voice a considerable share in that surplus for the resumption of insanitary property and the rehousing of the displaced working classes, the spare dollars are likely to be diverted to some other purpose.

By my resolutions I only ask the Board to assert the general principle and, in view of the possibility of a Commission being appointed to consider the whole question, I do not wish to tie the Board to any detailed scheme, but I should like to suggest that a sum of not less than half a million should be set aside for the purpose of resumption of insanitary property in 1919, and that such resumption should be undertaken forthwith in a systematic manner, commencing with the worst districts, which the Medical Officer of Health and Building Authority can no doubt indicate without any difficulty. I should further like to suggest that negotiations should be rapid, that a fair offer should be made in each case, and if it is not accepted the matter should be referred without delay to the Board of Arbitration provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, than which no more impartial tribunal exists, consisting as it does of a Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman and two members nominated by the Government and the landowner respectively.

With regard to rehousing the displaced population, I suggest that in the first place all suitable vacant flats should be rented by the Government, and the displaced individuals induced to remove to those flats, which should be subject to them on easy terms; the return produced in reply to my question at the last meeting, shews that there are at present about 500 vacant floors in the city alone, which might accommodate some 4,000 people. I do not suggest compulsion, but Chinese should be induced, and the authorities in the Colony have been successful in the past in inducing Chinese to adopt many reforms to remove to these flats, which should be let to them.

Next I suggest that Government should grant building leases of vacant Crown Land in suitable localities at very cheap rates to persons willing to erect houses for the working classes, and that special clauses should be inserted in the Crown Leases obliging the lessees to let the houses at a fair rent in flats only and not in blocks. To encourage building, Government should prepare the sites and construct the roads first, and should advance two-thirds of the cost of site and building on mortgage at a very low rate of interest, retaining control over the type of building to be erected and the speed of erection. Here again I do not wish to tie the Board to any particular scheme: there are many schemes in the air, all of which will no doubt receive full consideration, but I venture to suggest that the locality most suitable, and capable of rapid development for this purpose, is the flat area, half tidal flat swampy, between the Taipo road and Tai Po Tsui. A new road is now being made across the Southern extremity of these flats, which forms an embankment between the flats and the sea, so that no seawall with its expensive and tedious foundation is required. The hill behind the Cosmopolitan Docks seems to have been provided by Nature for

the purpose of filling up this area, and the operation would be of the simplest possible nature, consisting principally of spade work, and involving no elaborate plans, expensive plant or skilled supervision. I will not weary you with many figures, but I estimate that if "another half million dollars" be appropriated out of the surplus revenue an area of two and a half million square feet could quickly be prepared for building in this locality, upon which 2,000 two storied houses could be rapidly erected capable of accommodating 40,000 people, and, if the Government would finance the building owners as suggested above, such houses could be let at \$10 a floor or \$1 per head, per month, or less.

If any of the area required is already leased but undeveloped, I suggest that Government should give the lessees the option of either undertaking the immediate construction of suitable houses, or surrendering their leases at a fair price, which Government can at once recover as premia on the new building leases.

Whilst the Mongkoktei, Tai Po Tsui and Samsoipo districts seem to be specially adapted for Chinese tenement houses, I would enter a caveat against allowing such houses on the Eastern side of the Taipo road or North of the new motor road to Lai Chi Kok: these roads form a natural boundary between the Chinese township on the West and South and the rural suburbs which our Portuguese friends hope to develop to the East and North of the roads named: suburbs which should be reserved for bungalows, or small two storied houses with gardens, suitable for the middle classes of the Colony. This is a scheme with which I think every member of the Board will sympathise.

The promoters of the Kowloon City Reclamation Scheme, who are I believe a most public spirited body, might also be invited to set apart some of their back-blocks for a similar scheme for providing houses for the working classes, such scheme to be financed by the promoters.

I will only say a few words on my second motion, with reference to the Sanitary Staff. The over-crowded state of the City, the abnormally high death rate, the prevalence of tuberculosis, and the threatening epidemics of influenza and cerebro-spinal fever, smallpox and plague, are surely sufficient arguments for the immediate restoration of the staff to its full complement by engaging men locally pending the return of the inspectors on military service. We are nine inspectors short, and, although the remainder no doubt do their best to cope with their most unpleasant and strenuous duties, it would be quite impossible for them to carry out efficiently the work of safeguarding the public health of our large population even in normal times, and if a serious epidemic occurs there must be a breakdown.

Prevention is better than cure, and, although we cannot absolutely prevent an epidemic, we could with a full staff make special efforts to reduce as far as possible all conditions likely to encourage disease, and thereby mitigate its effects. Even with a full staff the Department is seriously undermanned. It was stated in 1901 that in Liverpool with a population then of 600,000 there were no less than 97 Sanitary Inspectors, and there were also no doubt a large number of factory and other inspectors in addition. In Hongkong with a larger population, we have at present only 23 Sanitary Inspectors and no Factory Inspectors. Of these 23 Inspectors only 11 are District Inspectors, the remainder being fully occupied with special duties in connection with the food supply, scavenging, cemeteries, etc. I do not think any one will claim that the population of Hongkong is more sanitary in its habits than that of Liverpool, and the climatic conditions here are certainly more trying for the Inspectors. Then the rural districts are left to the already overworked Police, who are expected to add sanitation to their multifarious duties. The result is that in outlying districts sanitation

is conspicuous by its absence. I should like to see a much larger number of District Inspectors for the City and Old Kowloon, and 4 new District Inspectors for Kowloon City, Samsoipo, Shaukiwan and Aberdeen, each of whom should be instructed to perambulate the villages with a gang of scavenging coolies, and instil a few rudimentary ideas of sanitation into the minds of the villagers.

People may say that all these measures will increase the cost of labour and so damage trade. I don't think this objection is sound, as a contented and healthy workmen will surely do more and better work than a miserable and sickly one; and further, that labour cannot be called cheap which is obtained at the cost of the health and even the life of the labourer. Before sitting down I should like to adopt a remark made by the Hon. Mr. Bird at the recent Budget Debate, changing only one word—

"There is one thing that this war has taught us, and that is to think more largely than before. Schemes that would have taken our breath away before the war have been carried out successfully and with no great difficulty. Where there is a will there is a way, and I see no reason why, as far as public health matters are concerned, we should not strike out the word 'impossible' from our vocabulary." We have a most able and energetic headquarters staff and the nucleus of a highly trained subordinate staff to carry out reforms, the need is urgent and the funds are available: now is the time to set to work. The magnificent victory which the united forces of civilisation have just achieved over the hordes of barbarism should surely encourage us to persevere, as our heroic forces in the field have done, and to carry on our war against disease and death until not one single insanitary spot remains in Hongkong, and this Colony, which is one of the fairest jewels in the British Crown, may also become celebrated as one of the healthiest spots in the Empire. (Applause).

Other Speeches.

Mr. Alabaster, in seconding the motion, said:—Sir, I second this resolution with the greatest pleasure, more especially because only the other day I had the privilege of addressing a meeting mainly composed of those whose representative I am on this Board and of learning and appreciating the very deep concern with which they regard this important subject. At that meeting, which was representative in the fullest sense of the thought and feeling of Hongkong, the Government of this Colony was called upon with no uncertain voice to appoint a Commission to enquire into, and report on, the housing problem in all its aspects and the transit problems connected therewith. If the demand for that Commission is granted it will not be necessary to press the first part of the resolution now before the Board; but as, so far, the Government has

maintained a discreet and strategic inactivity with regard to that demand a duty is cast on the members of the Board to spur it into action by once more calling attention to the gravity of the situation from the point of view of Public Health.

The terrible conditions of over-crowding which obtain in certain well-defined districts of the Colony, and the recurrent epidemics of plague, small-pox, meningitis and influenza engendered by that over-crowding, call for prompt and drastic action by the Government.

Whether we base our claim for healthful conditions on humanitarian grounds or on those of material interest, the case for abolishing over-crowding and the epidemics engendered by it is equally proved. As one of the great ports and distributing centres of the world the material and commercial prosperity of Hongkong is inextricably interwoven with the health of its people. Epidemics cost money, and quarantine restrictions injure trade.

If, on the other hand, we regard this question from the humanitarian standpoint, and surely even in

FOOTBALL.

Next Saturday's League Programme.

There is another full programme of League football at the Valley on Saturday next, all the playing grounds being engaged.

The Senior matches are in connection with the Hongkong League, the starting time for which is 4 o'clock, whilst the 2nd Division matches begin at 2.30 p.m.

The Club is down to play Manchester Rgt, and the latter's form is not convincing enough at present to predict anything more than a victory for the Club. The Royal Engineers and Navy game should, if the Engineers field their side, be a capital game, but only the Engineers' best will be able to hold the Navy on their present form. The R.G.A. and South China game looks on form, to be a win for the local team, but R.A. without sickness can field a team which would have taken our breath away before the war have been carried out successfully and with no great difficulty. Where there is a will there is a way, and I see no reason why, as far as public health matters are concerned, we should not strike out the word "impossible" from our vocabulary." We have a most able and energetic headquarters staff and the nucleus of a highly trained subordinate staff to carry out reforms, the need is urgent and the funds are available: now is the time to set to work. The magnificent victory which the united forces of civilisation have just achieved over the hordes of barbarism should surely encourage us to persevere, as our heroic forces in the field have done, and to carry on our war against disease and death until not one single insanitary spot remains in Hongkong, and this Colony, which is one of the fairest jewels in the British Crown, may also become celebrated as one of the healthiest spots in the Empire. (Applause).

The Club and officials are as follows:—

Hongkong League, Division I.—Club v. Manchester Rgt, Club ground, referee, Mr. Tucker; R. E. v. Navy, Navy ground, referee, S.M. Pregaud; South China v. R.G.A. Military ground, referee, Mr. Townsend; Navy R. v. University, referee, Mr. Dohurst.

Other Speeches.

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UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Some Interesting Publications.

Some publications issued by the University have reached us. These include the Calendar of the Regulations for the Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations.

These school examinations are held each year in July and December in various centres besides Hongkong such as Shanghai, Singapore, Hankow etc. The University Authorities are

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A lawyer of New York named Leighton Frock has organised an Anti-Collar League, to relieve mankind. Wearing collars, he tells us, is undoubtedly detrimental to health, preventing free movement of the neck muscles and the flow of the blood. Few men do not wish at some time or other that collars were never invented.

Approximately, in America, 125,000 men and 200,000 women are engaged in making "this suffocating harness and nuisance for our throats." Thousands more are engaged in washing and ironing them.

Valuable time, too, is used in making the buttonholes in shirts to which the collar is attached, and thousands are making collar buttons, which labour would be more usefully utilised in a collarless country.

Mr. Frock also says, "No author ever wrote anything worth reading with a collar on," and he believes President Wilson always removes his collar "when penning his great Messages." And Edison has to take off his collar before he can invent anything. Has not Mr. Shaw expressed infinite wrath upon ironed linen?

In Metz there is a trophy which will appeal to the native humour of General Pershing, should he have occasion to visit that ancient fortress town. After the Germans captured the place in 1871, they set the full machinery of Kultur going upon the work of renovation.

With Prussian vigour they pointed upon the Cathedral with an eye to restoration, and with Prussian gravity they added many elaborate carvings, one of them, according to an authority as reliable as Baeckeler, "the prophet Daniel, with the features of the Emperor William II." These were the days before the Kaiser had taken up the prophet business seriously; just at present, even Fritz appears to be realising that his Daniel is come to judgment.

Principes of Rumania is only carrying out—perhaps to its extreme limit—the family tradition by making a *marriage*. The princely and other branch of the Hohenzollerns to which he belongs, have a very "mixed" pedigree, from the point of view of a Court genealogist, in spite of the fact that in the male line they rank as one of the oldest families in Europe, the origin of which is lost in the mists of ages. To begin with, King Ferdinand's mother, a Portuguese princess of the House of Osburg, was the grand daughter of the Countess Anthonia of Kohary, a Hungarian lady of great wealth, who was raised to the rank of princess by the Emperor of Austria in order

GIT UP ANDY!



GIT up Andy, the war's over. We must sell that camyledge wekit o' yours an' git some money for them 'ospitals. They say as they're crowded wi' poor chaps.

'Ad a letter from old Bill, him as lost the power o' is legs an' has a wife an' six kids. 'E's at Bellahouston, in that fine ward as was given by the 'Ongkong folk. Says 'e's gittin' on grand an' 'is wife won't know 'im 'es so 'appy now.

'Member Welshy Jones, 'im as was shell-shocked an' paralysed? Put them orphypid things on him they did. 'E's dischawged, or right again. Wunnerful ain't it?

BUY ST. ANDREW'S
\$5 WAR BOND TICKETS
\$5
50% FOR WAR CHARITIES.

ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES, ETC.



PRISON LIFE IN AUSTRIA.

Return of Escaped Italians.

Italian soldiers, who were made prisoners by the Austrians during last autumn's disaster, recently arrived in England, having made their way for the most part on foot by different routes.

They all relate that in Austria and Hungary, during the whole of last winter, beetroot was the staple food. When bread was given it was black and inedible, and was doled out at the rate of 50 grammes per day. In some concentration camps the men had an occasional potato, and the herring soup every second day. In hospital two meals a day were given—carrots and beetroots. There were no medicines and no mattresses.

One man had a piteous tale to tell of the body of prisoners with whom he was literally driven across the heights of Trentino, foodless for four days, with a squadron of cavalry prodding them with their lances from behind. Many fell from sabre wounds or died of starvation and cold.

To such as escaped from the concentration camps the "borghezi" of Austria appear to have been tolerant, but indifferent, those of Bohemia, Galicia, and the Carpathians actively sympathetic—but they could not give us to eat when they had nothing themselves."

"I am sorry to tell you," apologised one man, "that we had to steal by night, in order to live, the newly-planted potatoes that these poor people had put into the ground."

The captured Italians were for the most part employed in felling and sawing timber; some were put on the fields. One man saw his companion bayoneted by a guard for eating a raw potato.

The chief brutality, however, that these men have to tell of, is of the Austrian official punishment inflicted on prisoners, which is virtually crucifixion. The unfortunate is traced up tightly with ropes and suspended for two hours, with feet off the ground, to a pole or the trunk of a tree. At the end of this time he is taken down nearly dead; water is thrown over him to revive him, and he has to look forward to the same horror over and over for 12 or 14 days.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Canadian Shipbuilders and Workmen.

The Royal Commission in charge of the shipyards at Montreal, Quebec, Lévis, Three Rivers and Sorel are witnesses to an agreement signed between the employers and the employees assuring uninterrupted construction work for the duration of the war in four yards where strikes had been threatened, and it is expected that other shipyards will follow suit. The agreement, as stated, is effective for the duration of the war, and any disputes are to be referred finally to the Board of Conciliation with half in ship construction while under consideration.

Index to French Trade.

L'Association Nationale d'Expansion Economique, a French organisation to promote foreign trade, has issued an edition in English of its "Index to French Production, 1918," a substantial, well-bound volume of over 300 pages, containing all sorts of information, likely to be useful to those trading with France.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 3/34
Demand 3/3 7/16
30 ds 3/3 9/16
60 ds 3/3 11/16
4 m/s 3/3 13/16
UT Shanghai Nom.
UT Singapore 139/4
UT Japan 146
UT India 218
Demand, India 218/4
UT San Francisco 77/8
co & New York N.m.
UT Java 183/4
UT Marks N.m.
T/T France 4/25
Demand, Paris 4/25/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/45/4
4 m/s. D/P 3/47/4
6 m/s. L/C 3/5
30 ds. Sydney and Melbourne 3/5
30 ds. San Francisco 79/4
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 4/43/4
6 m/s. France 4/47/4
Demand, Germany 78
Demand, New York 78
UT Bombay 217/4
Demand, Bombay 216
UT Calcutta 217/4
Demand, Calcutta 218
Demand, Manila 157/4
Demand, Singapore 139/4
On Haiphong 1/4 7/ prem.
On Saigon 1 7/ prem.
On Bangkok 47/4
Sovereign 6. Nom.
Gold leaf per oz 44.20
Bar Silver, per oz 48/4

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H/kong 50 cts sub par.
" 10 \$0.50% prem.
" 5 \$3.60% prem.
Canton 22/4 dis.

A Victory Song Festival.

Washington, November 19.—San Francisco telegrams report that 20,000 persons, including many Japanese, Chinese and Russians and other nationalities, gathered in Golden Gate Park for a victory song festival. The feature of the singing was "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Over There" sung by a group of Japanese children in Japanese costumes, carrying the flag of Japan and the United States.

went to a depth of 650 ft, where he struck rock. The scheme was not sufficiently capitalized. There is oil in the Colony, and it is firmly believed that these oil wells will be found.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

29TH. NOVEMBER, 1918, & ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

SPECIAL "TABLE D'HÔTE" DINNERS WILL BE SERVED IN THE GRILL ROOM AT \$3.50 PER HEAD AND IN THE MAIN DINING ROOMS AT \$2.50 PER HEAD.

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

REGRADE OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS.

IT will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on SUNDAY 1st DECEMBER and on THAT DAY THE UPPER AND LOWER TERMINAL, BARKER ROAD AND KENNEDY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

TOLLS.

An allowance of 20% will be made on all tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 20% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the ticket was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or if returned to the Company's Office a pro-rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimise the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Club House will be thrown open on FRIDAY, the 23rd November, to Member's friends (Ladies and Non-Members) from 12 Noon to 3 p.m.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1918.

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY the 28th day of November, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st July, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 26th of November, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TAMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1918.

HEATHER DAY.

PEAK DISTRICT.

LADIES assisting on "Heather Day" will receive their Collecting Tins, Boards and Baskets at the PEAK CLUB between 10 A.M. and NOON on THURSDAY, 28th instant.

MRS. SUTHERLAND,

Convenor.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1918.

HEATHER DAY.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

LADIES assisting on "Heather Day" will receive their Collecting Tins, Boards and Baskets at the OFFICES OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., between 5.30 and 6.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, 8th instant.

MRS. BLACK,

Convenor.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1918.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking Business
Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum
For 6 Months 4% per annum
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital — Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up 22,500,000.
(34 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government of the
Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the
Board of Directors André Berthelot,
General Manager A. J. Farnell.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HAIKONG YUNNANFOU
BANKERS:

FRANCE, Société Générale pour
l'assurance et le Développement du Com-
merce et de l'Industrie en France
LONDON, London County West-
minister & Parr's Bank Ltd, London
JALAPALATTA & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK, Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial
centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
8, Chater Road.

Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 min.
6.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

11.00 P.M. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS

1.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

10.00 P.M. and 11.00 P.M. Every 15 min.

11.00 P.M. and 12.00 midnight.

NIGHT CARS

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.

11.00 P.M. and 11.45 P.M.

SATURDAY EXTRA CABS.

1.30 P.M. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS

1.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 min.

YOUR LAST CHANCE! DO IT WELL!

HEATHER DAY

FRIDAY, 29TH NOV.

8 a.m.	Sale of Rosettes
10 a.m.	Office to Office Collection
11 a.m.	Motor Car Procession
11 a.m. to 1.	Music on Cricket Ground
Noon.	Auction of Gifts
3 p.m.	Opening of St. Andrew's Fair

Every Cent Raised to be sent to Scottish Hospitals, where
Wounded Soldiers and Sailors are Treated
Irrespective of Nationality.

Every cent is needed for
the great work of healing.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

MURRAY PARADE GROUND.

29th & 30th NOVEMBER.

Helter-skelter, Joy Wheel, Swing Boats, Aunt Sally, Submarines and Aeroplanes, Chute, Picture Palace, Pill-box, Shooting Gallery, Merry-go-round, Zoo, Scottish Women's Stall, Thistle Tea Rooms, Supper Room, Dance Hall and Cabaret, Duck Pond, Fortune Tellers, Gypsies, Try-your-strength, Miniature Golf Course, etc., etc.

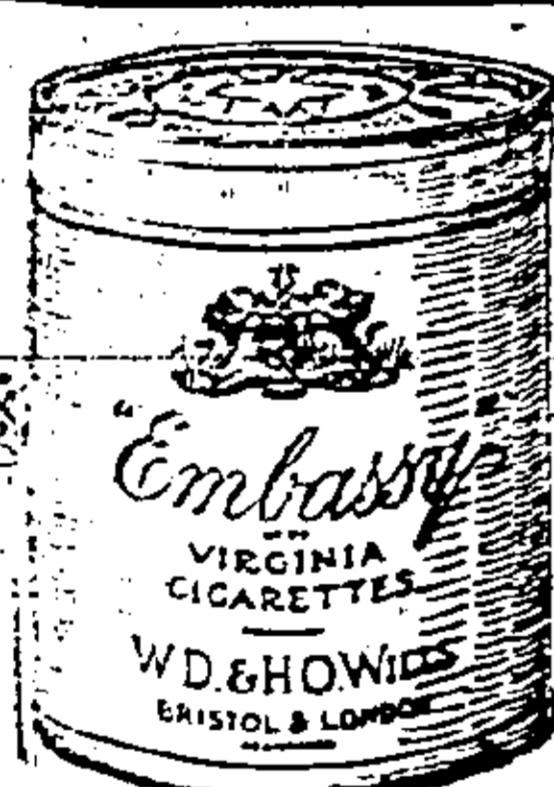
See the Esculator
(First appearance in Hongkong.)

Raffles & Competitions
FOR
VALUABLE PRIZES.

A REGULAR ROUND OF MERRIMENT

Every cent is needed for
the great work of healing.

WE ARE PROUD OF THE BOYS WHO WON THE WAR! DO YOUR BIT, AND THEY WILL BE PROUD OF YOU!



Embassy
No. 77
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES.

Such Cigarettes can only be offered by
Manufacturers possessing a Staff of Experts
who have had many years' experience in
the manufacture of High Class Cigarettes.

The Cigarette de Luxe

Stocked by all High Class Tobacconists.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 880 & 100.

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
GOWDELL STREET.

MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. S. MORITA,
CERTIFIED MASSAGERS.

PARLORS ARRANGED IN THREE OWN HOMES
FOR THE USE OF THE MASSAGERS.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with
Wangan Lighthouse is interrupted since
7.55 p.m. yesterday.

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

In the case of Mail closing before 9
a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

INWARD MAIIS.

Straits—Per CHUNSANG, 1st Dec.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUNNING,
28th Nov. 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Port
Tawak and Europe via Suez—
Per KOFUKU MARU, 28th
Nov., 11 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed to
day, at 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per MANAPOUEN, 28th Nov.,
5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 29th November.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA,
29th Nov., 8 a.m.

Weihaiwei—Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW,
29th Nov., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGJIANG,
29th Nov., 2 p.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per VAN
WAEGWICK, 29th Nov.,
2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 30th November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per Nagasaki,
Canada, U.S.A., Central
& South America, & Europe
via Canada—Per AFRICA

Mon., 30th Nov., Reg. 945 a.m.
Letters 10.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 1st December.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YUNG
CHOW, 1st Dec., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung
—Per KAIJO MARU, 1st
Dec., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 2nd December.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S.
Africa, India via Dhamnukod,
Bombay, Aden, Egypt and
Europe via Suez—HEI 2nd
Dec., Reg. 945 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on
Saturday, 30th Nov., at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 3rd December.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SIN KIANG,
3rd Dec., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI
HONG, 3rd Dec., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 5th December.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SULIANG,
5th Dec., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 6th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI
TAN, 6th Dec., 1 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT

Here We Are Again!

THE STUNTS

(Presented by Mr. P. A. Rosario)

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT

at 9 p.m.

in aid of the "HEATHER DAY" Fund

Come and see the Fun

Entirely New Musical Programme presented

"My Lord In Livery" Again

Scots Songs, Dances, Reels, Jigs.

Prices of Admission
DRESS CIRCLE \$3.00. STALLS \$3.00.
GALLERY & PIT, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

November, 25th, 26th and 27th 1918.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

The Final Episodes of

"PROTEA IV"

THE WELL-KNOWN RUSSIAN DANCERS.

Miss S. POTAPOWICH

AND

Miss R. TUSHYNSKA

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.